#### Business Notices.

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# New York Daily Tribune

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1851.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. He noince can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What erec is intended for insertion must be suthenticated by the name and address of the writer-not necessarily for publica-

tion, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.
Allbustness letters for this office should be addressed to "Tax THIS POR," New-York.

# National Past.

A PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the United States of America.

Whereas, A Joint Committee of both Houses of Congress
has walted on the President of the United States, and requested him to recommend a day of Public Humiliation, Prayer, and Faring, to be observed by the People of the United States with raning, to be observed by the respect that third rathe with religious solemnities, and the offering of fervent supplications to Almighty God for the safety and welfare of these States, like blessings on their zens, and a spedy restoration of peace; And whereas, it is fit and becoming in all people at all times

to acknowledge and severe the Supreme Government of Gol, to bee in humble submission to His chastisements, to confess as d deplore their size and transgressions in the full conviction the the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wildom, and to pray with all ferency and contrition for the pardon of their past fenses, and for a blessing upon their present and prospective

And scheress, When our beloved country, once, by the blessing of God, united, prosperous and happy, is now afflicted with fac-tion and cive wer, it is pread to by the for us to recognize the hand of God in the visitation, and in corrowful rememb own faults) of crimes as a nation and as individue's, to framble ourselves be no Him, and to pray for His mercy—to pray that arod further pur ishment, though justly deserved; that our arr I may be blessed and made effectual for the recetab lishmont of aw, order, and peace throughout our country, and mable been of civil and religious liberty, enthat the face under His g dance a diblessing by the labors and sufferings of our fathers, may be restound to all its original excellence. Therefore I. ABRAHEM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do appoint the at Thursday is September next as a day of traumite then, crayed and resung for an one people of the Nation, and I do earnestly recommend to all the people, and especially to all Ministers this tempers of religion of all denominations, and it all loads of emilies—to observe and keep that day according to their several preeds and modes of worship in all humility, an with all roll (our selemnity, to the end that the united prayer of the Nation and assembly to the Throne of Grace, and bring down plentiful bi sings upon our own country.

In testion, y whereof I have hereunte est my hand and caused

of the United States to be affixed, this 12th day of the great or h 1301, and of the Independence of the United August, A. 5). 1801, and of the Independence of the Unite States of Advices the eighty-sixth. By the Pikideut: ABRAHAM LINCOLN, William H. Hawann, Screenery of State.

### Angrew John an's Great Speech.

We shar issue, on Monany, Sept. 2, in a tract of twenty-fogr pages, the fate Union speech of Andrew Tennessee, delivered in the Senate of the United Sures on July 27, 1861.

In this exceed Mr. Johnson shows himself a practical man, rely a more upon facie than open arguments. He goes by the record, and the war by the treese, by sticle and line, that the allegation of the Richthe record, and thewe by chapter and Secessionia a and their Northern friends of the Richmond and name school, of any "Northern sectionalian," of any design to infringe upon Southern Constitutional rights, is atterly and aboutdly faire. So far from this years true, he shows by documentary evidence this the grievance of the South is the existence of a Republican (loversment; that they do not mean to toleraid may Government not in subjection to that interest Shich finds its model in South Carolina, where a man most lave a fee simple in ten of tis fellowcreatures before he is qualified to be a legislator. The times have brought no clearer and no more philosop! cal state hent of the whole case toan this speech the Semitor from Tennessee. Its closing appeal in protection to the loyal men of his own State, whom he so not by represents, should flad an answer in the heart of levery man who loves his country.

This Tract should be largely circulated among Demotrate who have been deceived by Secession newspapere, and all can read it with profit.

Price per copy, 5 cents; dozen copies, 40 cents; per bundred, \$3; per thousand, \$20. When sent by mail one cent such additional must be sent to prepay postage.

Address

THE TRUETER, New-York.

We understand that the Hou. Joseph Holt will peak or the affairs of the nation in a day or two at some suitable place in this city. He is here, however, only on private business.

A sergenumist named Richard S. Freeman was arrested in this city preterday, and sent down to Fort Lafayette. He was from corgus, and wait to search of a machine for making shoe-pegg.

On other pages will be found copious extracts from Statuern papers, showing that, notwithstanding invertion to the contrary, there are domestic; breils, jealousies, and other human frailties Emong Revels, just us though they were honest uta.

We give to-day a long and interesting account of the page ess of the remains of the honored hero, G.c. Lyon, from St. Louis to this city. The ways sympathy of a bereasel people made the voyage a triumphal march, and brought to the sold r's bier rich tributes of grateful love. The body in in the Governor's Room, City Hall, where the public will be admitted to-morrow, and in the afternoon the last journey toward his nation State (Connecticut) will be made.

# THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

Maj. ten. Frement's Proclamation is bold and explicit, and sufficiently broad for the occasion. He evidently believes that it is time to be in samest; that handling traters with kid glaves is not the eway to subdue them; that administering a mild fore of oath to a men who began his arine it breaking the west sacred of oaths is got the Sore of punishment likely to prove exemplary. Eusterd of this, he extends the iron rule of martial law over the State; all men taken in arms are to be track by court-martial, and if found stilly they are to be shot; their property is configured, and their slaves are free from the date of the proclamation. Bridge and railroad Sestroyers will suffer the full penalty of the law: and allowho aid the enemy by correspondence or giving information are warned to desist. Ail men in the disaffected districts are ordered to esturn to their homes forthwith. The civil laws will not be suspended where the people loyally execut; them.

The confiscation act, which is evidently the basis of Get. Fremont's important proclamation, is printed in another column. The reader will see that is to cog prebensive and radical, reaching the quesfion of planer couployed in any possible manner to ald the Tabels, and disposing of them by confisca- free, cheerful, and unconditional support of the they come to elect Governors and legislatures, Bebels are rascals, but they are ras-

of them; but military necessity, as undergood by rying it on. Free, cheerful and unconditional, Gen. Fremont, sets them free.

As to the power of the Government over Slav. in case of war, read the remarks of John Quincy | caviling and fault-finding and exaction which Adams, copied in another column.

It is semi-officially given out that the Administration will not close the Rebel ports, as aut are rized by Congress, but will rely entirely upon the blockade, which will be made suffic at efficient to silence all scruples on the part of foreign powers.

We have a single indication from the fleet which lately left Fortress Monroe. A gun-best reports hearing heavy cannonading when of Hatteras; and another vessel had met the feet near that point.

Secession letters say that Gov. Harris Tennessee has called for 30,000 more men, and they are rapidly coming in. The deeign is to subjugate Eastern Tennessee and drive the National troops out of Western Virginia.

#### GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE.

The Government is blamed in many journals for every reverse that our arms encounter, as though ill-success necessarily involved inefficiency. This is clearly unjust. "Why were not reënforcements sent to Gen. Lyon !" "Why is not der. "Rosecranz strengthened!" "Why wa-" assistance seasonably sent to the patrice of "East Tennesceet" Such is the ten of grueabling queries which seem to us its ad without due consideration.

There was a time when such questions were asked with manifest reason-say six to ten weeks ago. While proffers of regiment after regiment of Volum teers were being declined, or not responded to, or met with such answers as-" We don't want cavalry -" Gen. Scott's plan does not contemplate the employment of cavalry"-it was proper to inquire why the Union forces were allowed to be weaker on any point than their assailants, and why any loyr ! section was left to the tender mercies of armed treacon. Such questions were then asked through these columns, and with an emphasis that commanded a respense from the People if not from their rule or. But since, for weeks past, the Government bis promptly and gladly accepted every regiment if a fantry or artillery and every effective aquacion of cavalry that has been tendered, and has manifested its determination to persist in so doing until the struggle shall be ended, we feel that fault-finding queries are generally reckless and often unjust Suppose the Government arms and equips all the forces at its command, and disposes them to the pest advantage, while the Rebels, by means of drafting and terrorism, bring into the field a much large r umber, how can we avoid being outnumbered in most of the collisions so frequently occurring? If we have but 250,000 men in the field, while the Rebels have many more, how shall we prevent their attacking us in much superior force, as they have equently done? Is not increased energy in recruiting, or in hurrying up reënforcements to the front, our clear, imminent duty, instead of ineffectnal grumbling?

So long as we chall be inferior in numbers, we must act mainly on the defensive; and wails we do so we must expect point after point a ong our line to be attacked from time to line in overwhelming force. The only remedy for his unwelcome state of things is to make our armies the stronger at the earliest possible moment and then resume the offensive most decisively. Time toe can strike the enemy at exposed power irrosistibly, as we did in Western Virginia and in Central Missouri six or eight weeks ago.

But our side cannot afford to let the struck! degenerate into a guerrilla warlare, prosecutalong a line stretching from the Chesapeake the Colorado. Such a struggle would be exacsuited to the exigencies of the rebels, who subsist their armed bands mainly by forced contributions on the districts they scourge, and who can thus more easily maintain two hundred thousand men dispersed over a vast area in bodies of three to thirty thousand each, than a single concentrated army of one hundred thousand; while we, paying for our supplies, may well keep our men together as scatter them eve so widely. If we rightly comprehend the plant of our Government, they contemplate offense operations in ample force, so soon as that force can be equipped and provided with mate riet, from the two bases of Washington and St. Louis, while we maintain a defensive attitude on court other points. And this policy come rada our heartiest approval. A decisive victory on the Potonne would de more for the oppressed Unionists of East Tempessee than an advance of twenty thousand men through Keptucky to their immediate support, while it would relieve Westera Virginia from all danger of ambjugate a te rebel sway. But whether we have or have not rightly divined the purposes of the Alministration there can be no doubt that every defer, every gun, every man, will be employed by it to the very best of its ability in the decense of " the "Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws," and that if our forces are deficient on any part of the vast arena of this conflict, it is simply because the need of them in some other quarter is esteemed more urgent and imperative. Let us, then, devote our best energies to range new regiments or filling up the ranks of these already in service, and we shall soon see a prighter aspect presented by the War for the

# THE QUESTION.

With the exception of little knots of Esbel vmpathizers, who, sometimes in the name of cace, and sometimes in the name of D. ourmey, gather together here and there in equal-in a dozen or a score, and ventilate their l'ro-Slavery wrath in lying resolutions and scentonable speeches, the people of the Northern States are united in tocir determination to support the established authorities in their chorts to accessive the Government, and to exforce the control of the laws of Congress ever every part of the country. They have shown this by the zend with which men have unlisted, by the liberalis with which Congress, Legislatures, City Councils, and town meetings have appropriated money, by the public speech of the leading men of all purches and by the Press, all but unaufmore in its demand for vigor and energy in the prosecution of the war. Another opportunity to sabibit this unanimity will soon arrive. The elections are approaching. Governors or Legislatures are to be chosen in many of the Free States during the Autumn. It makes but little difference whether A. is re-elected or B. thrown out, provided the new incumbents represent the

tion. The act does not indicate what is to become Government, National and State, which are carwe say. And we think the whole people will agree with us when we denounce that spirit of finds expression in several documents which have lately been issued from Democratic Committees in the Northern States. If the rebellion is to be put down, the Administration must not only have men and money, but confidence and obedience. It will not do for New-York to give it notice that it will not receive support here except upon certain terms; or for Massachusetts to exact certain other terms; or Illinois or Caliornia to make conditions which are incompatible with the demands of New-York or Massachusetts. No; we must say to President Lincoln, to the Congress which for good or for evil is the established Legislative power, and to the Cabinet for the time being: We will support you in dealing with the rebels and traitors in your own way; we will offer you advice; we may perhape criticise and grumble if you do not take it; but we yield to your judgment and will. Deal with the rebellion as you will; only, the mere speedily and offectually the better. " his is not the spirit, we are serry to say, in

which Dean Richmond and Peter Cagger ap-

proach the question. Their call for a State Convention is lamentably burdened with conditions. Let us for a moment look at it. In the aret place, no man is allowed to come to the onvention who does not "believe that the vigrus presecution of the war should be accompanied by the most liberal profiers of peace." This means, of course, "liberal" in the ostrontion of Jefforson Davis and the Confederate Congress, for President Lincoln has always held out and is now holding out what he, in common with the great mass of the people, considers to most liberal proffers of peace, to wit: a restorition of a kind, liberal and paternal government just as soon as the rebels lay down their arms. Now, what are the "liveral" terms which JeT. Davis & Co. will accept? Why the minimum of their demand is the immunity of their Southern Confederacy, the relinquickment by us of every State and Territory in which a clave is held, including Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware, New-Mexico, Arizona, the Indian Territory, and the District of Columbia. The act recently passed extending the jurisdiction of the rebel arms over be States, Territories, and District we have named, makes it certain that this is the very lesst the rebels will put up with. And the Democratic State Committee" actually propose, if they mean anything beyond humbugging ud deception of the voters, that President Lin-

olu shall send an Embassador forthwith to Rich and to offer such a peace as this, or some other preposterous and inadmissible terms. When we ome to that, or to any other proffer of terms beyond that which we have always made and are now making, we shall be so hambled and broken that there will be no question of a vigorous prosecution of the war, but only a question now low shall our humiliation be, and how degrading our punishment.

Again: Richmond and Cagger propose that nebody shall come to their Convention except those who " seek the restoration of the Union by extending equal justice to all the States." What does this mean? Who is to judge what "equal justice" is? The nation, collectively, acting by the people in the election of President and Congress ! If so, "equal justice" has already been extended, or rather the rebellion was in anticipation of this "equal justice?" It not co, the S'aveholding States must be consulted, and here, again, we must yield to the demands of Jeff, Davis. We know very well what the Rebels mean by "equal justice to all "the States." They mean the right to hold siaves in every State. We can have peace on those terms, but when Mr. Lincoln and Congress offer them, they may as well make clean work of it and invite Davis and his Congress of trastors to remove to Washington and take possession of the Government. Do the people of ew-York agree with Dean Richmond and Cogger that the time has come for this burnilmtion? If so, they will attend the Syracuse Convention on the 4th.

Once more: Nebody is to be allowed by these puriate to participate in their Convestion unless he, "while willing to oppose to Secresion all the resources of the country, considers sectionallane at the North as a pregnant source of the evils that affect ue." We have seen already what these slippery fellows mean by "opposing to Secession all the resources of the country. They mean to make peace on the enemy's own terms, and therefore to make impossible any apposition to Secession. And yet no man who leves in this kind of a war is welcome to the Convention unless he has a particular theory as to the source of our evils. He must believe that " sectionslism at the North" is the cause of the war. "Sectionalism at the North" means the election of President Lincoln by the Republican Party: and nothing else. That, according to Cazger & Co., is the cause of the rebellion. So Jeff. Davis says; so eays every Rebei and Rebei sympathiser in the country, North and South. We will not be ruled by an Abelinon President, say the Rebels; the Abolitionists had no business to elect a Proudent, say the New-York Democratic Committee. We will right our wrongs by secession and war, say the Rebe's; we will not resist you makes we can at the same time put down your enomies at the North, and thus give you complete away, which is all you want, say the Democratic Committee. How far apart are these two bodies of men ?

But exough of this call, which is quasi-treacomable, if we take it literally, or a disgracefully unpatriatic and partisan attempt to embarrass or Government if we do not. We care not which dierama the Committee impale themselves on, and we have pechaps taken too much time and space to the dissection of their official notice. Our purpose is to urge upon all men, Republicaus and Democrats, the duty of sustaining the Administration, which represents the Government and the cause of Liberty, Order and Democratic Institutions, without any conditions and reservations whatever. If we accompany our profers of aid and support with any demand, let it be a action consistent with efficiency of preparation and certainty of results. We cannot prevent the Hanker supporter of the war from urging that his pet folly and iniquity, the institution of arms, or the Abelitionist from petitioning, writ-

shall not say to President, Cabinet and Congress, You must do this, or we will not support you; you must refrain from that, or will embarrass and denounce you. We ask for loyalty, and as a test of loyalty we ask for a cessation of party tricks and moneuvers, and an unbesitating, unconditional support of the men who have been intrusted with the charge of public affairs. We hold that the Republicans have better reasons for maintaining their party organization than any other body of politicians. It was their sagacity which p inted out the danger of longer submitting to Slaveholding control, and their firmness and principle which rescued free institutions from .deadly peril, at the very inst moment. They might be excused for recommending sackcleth and ashes to the Pre-Slavery politicians of the Free States whose subserviency has brought the country to its present condition. But they have voluntarily come forward and expressed their willingness and desire that the sole political issue this year shall be rivalry in support of the Government in the prosecution of the war. This magnanumity has not been imitated by the Democratic Committee; but we have no doubt it will be by the Democratic voters. There is patriotism enough to command the Richmonds and Caggers into silence, and to teach their imitators in New-England and elsewhere that it is no time for caucus tricks when the nation is in a struggle for existence.

#### A HARD KNOT OF GROWLERS.

Great is growling-the cheap resource of an individual without brains and of a Convention without body. If you cannot argue, you can growl; if you attempt to argue, and get the worst of the wordy war, you can still growl; and for a Democrat who bates the Administration and the Republicae party far better than he loves the Union, there is nothing so becoming as a long, deep, and steady growl. We do not know much of the "Democracy" of Waldoboro', in the State of Maine, except that they are of that wing of the party there who have usurped the name of Democrats, whose doctrines and whose conduct is repuduated by the Democratic masses everywhere; but a more talented, resolute, undaunted and incorrigible set of Caucus Growlers, cannot be found in the known world. They held a meeting the other day, and growled out seven Resolutions. They resolved themselves to be righteous, and they resolved all other men to be rascals; they resolved that if their admonitions tad been beeded, the Union would never have been severed; and they resolved that, the Democracy of Waldoboro' being as dead as a whole cask of door nails, the Union can never be united; they resolved against pricets, and Abolitionists, and fanatics; they resolved against the North in general, and in favor of the South in general; they resolved that it was hardly the fair thing for the Confederacy to leave the Democracy of Waldobore' in the lurch, but they resolved this in a milky and forbearing way; they resolved that it is the duty of the Administration to let the seceding States depart in peace; they resolved that the President is daily breaking and evading the Constitution;" they resolved that priesteraft and abolitionism should be crushed out; they resolved for reconstruction of the Union; they resolved for a restoration of the greatuess and presperity of the country; they resolved for compromise and concession and against coercion, bloodshed, bankruptcy and ruin; they resolved once more the impossibility of rejoining the Union; they resolved again that the Union must be rejoined; and then they resolved to go home and to go to bed-which was by far

men upon this memorable occasion. Resolutions that favor union and disunion. elidity and solution, breaking up and rebinding, securability and inseparability, may be creditable the metaphysical scuteness of the Breckinridgers of Mame, and highly grateful to their weathercock of a godfather; but we do not, as a concrete matter, believe in the physical possibility of the election of a town-clerk upon such a platform. Men who cry in the same breath, Cool Lord" and "Good Devil." upon the devil's side. They may have sevented a way of serving both masters in Waldobero'; but the particulars of the discovery have not been generally promulgated. When two ride one horse, one must rule behind; and upon this occasion the forward teat seems to have been assigned to the and Imp of Disunion.

the wisest resolution adopted by those angacious

We do not say that these Waldoboro' genthenen are dishonest : but we do say that they, with many other grewlers throughout the North, are in a dreadfully dense fog, in which a clear outleds to the extent of two inches beyond any noce of ordinary length is clearly impossible We do not say that the fog is of their own raising; nor do we say that they are personally responsible for its density. Wasn they talk of priesterait" and of "funaticism" they are the rictizes-the parret-tongued victims of their own political priests and fanatic leaders. The trouble is, that while other men have been growing wiser, they have been growing foolisher; they wear coats long since out of fashion and they use alogins long since obsolete. They are dead, but they do not know it; they can say nothing, but they will still keep talking; they can see nothing, but they will still keep wisely equinting; and as they cannot for their souls tell whether they are asleep or awake, alive or dead, in their senses or out of their senses, for Union or for Disunion, for Slavery or for Freedom, they compremise matters by crying over and over again " Priestcraft" and " Fanaticism." They have never comprehended that subtle " Priestcraft" which under the guise of religion, and in days morally darker than tacse, taught them that to be honest and sensible and philanthropic was to be fanatical. They suppose that the fenaticism which by Scripture texts and outworn party creeds, sustains the Slave system, in something-clear-sighted and noble. They forget that there is a point beyond which no preacher can go, without deserting his pulpit and his Biole. They love the Constitution, but they love niso the men who would crush it; they love political coherence, but they love too political chaos; they profess to hate the Disunionists of the North, but they take the Disunionists, and rebels of the South, to their bosons. They see demand for the utmost vigor and the most speedy | the danger of the disease, and they would save everybody by compelling everybody to shake hands with a pack of political lepers.

To be sure, they are continually saying that the seceders are wrong-quite wrong-ab, very wrong, Slavery, shall suffer no detriment in the clash of indeed! The Waldoboro' maniacs say this in a neat resolution, specially drawn up for the purpose. ing or speech-making in favor of the destruction | Why do they not stick there, or stick somewhere? sole issue now presented to the country, and tant of the real and sole cause of the war; but we | Were both sides at Manasas wrong, or were both is the vigorous presecution of the war, and the ask that political bodies and the people, when sides right? The Waldoboro' felks say: Ah, the

cals are of a very high have good cause for resentment; and cannot belp being wicked; and we must bear with the ....; and although they should not have their wild will yet the most proper thing will be to let them hav. it; and so, in the name of peace let them go; and yet by all means let them stay, inasmuch as it would be very wrong for them to go, although whether they stay or go, whether they kill us, or kies and make friends with us, their course will be altogether virtuous: and so ---. Now, was there ever an incoherence like this? We are neither to put up our swords nor are we to fight; but we are to stand at a dead-lock, like the combatants in Sheridan's "Critic." Why don't the Waldoboro' Democrats club together, buy a Webeter or a Worcester, and find out the meaning of the word "Democracy?" They call themselves Democrats, and would smash the ballot-boxes; they call themselves Democrats, and would disfrauchise the majority; they call themselves Democrats, and would utterly disregard the will of the people; they call themselves Democrats, and would substitute the force of the sword for the votes of the State. We were right. They are certainly dead, their Democracy is dead-very dead, indeed-and the deadest thing about the whole affair is, that they don't know that they are dead. We should not have disturbed the Lively Dead

Democracy of Waldoboro' at all; but there are other Dead People in other parts of the country, who will persist in walking and in talking, in rising and resolving, in squeaking and in gibbering. Now the loyal land is busy, and does not like to be interrupted at its work of honorable and necessary war. Why do not these Dieup. of Unionists go back to their cold but cosy graves Why will they meander mischievously, and hold Corpse Conventions, and send delegations from the cemeteries, and pass resolutions mouldily aromatic of the tomb? If they will not coment t be laid, don't they know that they render themselves liable to be hung up? Nebody wantsthat is, nobody should want-mobs; but, on the other hand, nobody wants troops of departed spirits frighting the land from its propriety. Most respected and respectable Ghosts of Waldo boro'! infinitely charming Relics! noble Remains! astute Ashea! Democratic Dust! sweet Skeletons of a oace pingueous Party! illustrious Shades! untimely Walkers !- will you not, like polite Phantoms, oblige us by putting in a disappearance? Go out in a snuff! go out with a smell! but stand not upon the order of your going! Go at once!

#### THE BATTLE SUMMER.

The common run of sensors come and go without medial note or wonder. Only a few wrapt observen f the "E. M." school bave tangible memorians of their passage, and remind us, with tabular statistics, of the quantity of rein that fell, and of the mean force of the wind, that Nature has been as busy as ever. We glide almost unconsciously from linen into woolen and back again, and in the great city, at least, need, like the Bohemian hero, to be told each morning what mouth it is, what is the state of the weather, and under what form of government we live.

To-day a Summer season star s on its glimmering way into the region of forgotten things, and if this were any other year in the cycle the Republic has accomplished, we might think tenderly a moment of its fruits, sunshine, and showers-the dewy glittering mornings, and the artificial mosalit nights-and bury it away like the memory of a pleasant and capricious love, and turn face to the autumnal frown, not so bravely as if we had not felt the awest smile that has rested on the fields, and beamed from the waters and the skies, but still braced by the philosophy that permits the dead to bury their dead, and tosses faded flowero out of sight. We might breathe thanks for the beauty that has clothed our lovely land, and reflect kindly and pleasantly on the abundance of good things that have aprung from the nourished soil, and on the remarkable healthfulness of the sir. It was a good ustom, when the harvests were in to join in thanksgiving, and it was a pardonable fault if we often daimed, amid our plenty and peace, a sort of hold upon Providence that could never be relaxed.

But the ruler of the hand proclaims a Fast instead of Thanksgiving, sickcloth instead of garlands, humiliation instead of joyous pride for the end of the Summer of 1861, and this reminds us all at once how much more striking a sesson it has been than any that has gone before - how utterly life d it is above the commosphace and perishable of time-how grand its pictures, and now sharp its lessons have been -how ruthlessly it has isordered the settled routine-bow much like the dating of a wonderful era it has seemed-how it has made forly out of the wisdom of mun, and altered the cales of human hope and suffering -how it has brought an interest transcending that of the even operations of Nature, and has valued the fate of man above that of rops. And when we gather, at the and of September. to dutifully obey the President's Proclamation, there will be falling and fading traves and duli skies enough e encourage desponding hearts to sink into a perfect lough of humiliation; yet we venture to express the rope that it will be considered loyally at headquarters c mingle some sweetness in the butter cup, and to be nonestly grateful not only that the Summer was so pleasant and salubrious, but also, and the more esteciilly, beloved brethren, that it gave a great people one of those rare opportunities in autional ide for the exeruse of moral conviction over interest, and stirred the er the of conscience.

We may try to fix a few of the fleeting pictures of e Battle Summer that crossed the observation of the New-Yorker, even while the canvas is clearing for a w and greater series; for the Muse of History selden ondescends to details, which sometimes interfers sadly with her grand plan, introducing sames fittle bus of philosophy that don't do at ail, when a great procedent s to be established, or paratlel draws.

The Bull Run of the actual field was unite strictly s issolving view, but how distinctly our share great engagement stands out in memory! Let a never torget the undanated bravers and perfect confidence with which we went up town, surrounded by howing newsboys, on the night of Sunday the 21st of July. Let us not deny the deep satisfaction with which we went to the front door, in the middle of the night, and secured the "extry" announcing the beginning of the Repels' retreat to Richmond. It was an effort to be nodest under our weight of glory when we got to bed min. It was an effort to get down town next more og, on account of a strong desire to let the public along the street know that we predicted it all from the very light, and constantly offered to make large bets on be event, as well sa an almost irreristible inclination. o drop into all of the military stations along Broadway and exchange a knowledge of the factics of civilized wariare with the sergeants.

And then rises Monday, the 22d of July-ensirely due, a ghastly specter. That day it was that Nature ook occasion to sympathize with the gloomiest mood of which the human soul is capable. The atmosphere literally adopted the course of the daily press, 1 c'ear and brilliaant carly, like the morning editors, promised glory for the Republic, and congeniclated freemen on their success; but the first orda was nocommunied by a sudden beaviness and dark ening of the air, the sun suspended active operations, and withdrew behind frowning futrenchments of cloud, leaves did not etir, and say kind of clothes were a burden, "be tlage of the free cut a most ridiculous figure. 1 " refused, positively, to fly, and peremptorily waived aving. A curious epidemic prevailed. People suspected that

.. profound silence, impatience at remarks, fancy for aneous reading (wholly uncornected with war, and incapacity for serious business, were features of social lifs. Groups at the street corners, groups before the palletin boards, groups (very limited) at the theater, gave excellent study in the last degree of facial depres ion. And there were cabinet pictures by galleries that on I the imagination and the dreadful Extra reacted in which the central figure was wife, mother, or lover. The sound of the fife and the drum was objections War, indeed, had its pemp and circumstance sensibly

Broadway very crowded-large quantity of the gen t's sex disposed, with infants in arms, on decreteps and curbetonee—the flagrex cited beyond all measure, and determined to show that they never meant to make a habit of banging about their staffs, and did is for one day only as a usoful experiment—prancing poticemen and an irregular glitter of arms—solled and torn flags and broken columns—women marching alongside dusty men with brown and bearded faces—volumes of tromendous cheers. These are the outlines of the picture of the returning regiments who sesisted in Bull Rus. and their welcome. It was the first contact of peaceful and law-abiding citizens with the actualities of war, and the most curious thing about it was the inter-est of the women. Funerals and dead bodies are the peculiar prerogatives of the sex, but that the creature who nearly faint when a gun goes off at the theater, and encam at the eight of insects, should be so attracted by the smell of powder, would seem to argue a me radical anomaly in their constitution. It was pleasing to observe, in this picture, the extreme modesty of the gallant veterans. They never denied the Run. No. one of them. They never had much to say about their own private share in the glory of the day. Not one of them killed seven members of the Black Horse Caralry, and then retired in good order. Of such stuff, we were tempted to exclaim, are heroes made! The newsboys gave one of the most exciting ple-

for them. At last they have had a chance to develop the full extent of their enterprise. It is simple justice to say that they have taught even the proprietors of the press a thing or two worth knowing in the art of miseading the public. It was their favorite device to start forth from their hiding-places at the evening hour of meditation, when the great promenade was brillian with the light of concert halls, and promonaders were plenty in the pleasant narcotized air. They never went alone. Their reconnoiters were always " is force." Up town they came, purple with news ... carning in every tone of their limited dispason. The nemy fell before them, right and left. And they selfom were particular about change. The crisis was to mainent. Some sacriffees must be made-even for an early eveing edition that was carefully perused several hours before. Their strategy grew more and more daring as they left Broadway. They had no comprobrought them breathless to the windows or front steps, and forced them to an unconditional currender of twice the regular price. They had a buttle every day. We remember one warm day when there was a battle in Missouri at Canal street, a battle in "Virginay" at Grand street, and Washington was attacked at the New-York Hotel. The newsboys have propably all grown rich and retired into "periodical establishmente," which they will adorn accordingly. Their genius is peculiar, and their morals are neglected. No toubt they would like an indefinite series of wars. Even rumors of wars they would not despise.

The Broadway rifle-galleries would make another picture if the frame-work were large enough. They were a spontaneous growth of the Ba tle Summer, and t is not certain t'at they will not perish now like other egetables. It was certainly a clever plan to teach the American idea to shoot from the very sidewalk, and it in-pired one with confidence in the directness of the sim at Rebellion to take a walk attended by repular ex; lesions of small-arms. If every target was called Jeff. Davie, how peppered it must have been, and what a test of gallantry it would be if one of these wooden images should be suddenly inspired with life, and, seizing a weapon, take deliberate aim at the fellow at the other end of the gallery! These galleries were, after all, only an illustration of the remarks le business capacity of our people, and of the manner in which all possible trades have ada, ted themselves to war footing.

We could not let the Summer go without recording, as among its singular innovations, the beverage entitled Musty Ale. The movement in this article has become general and formidable. Whether malt is matural to a state of popular effervencence or not, it is plain that there is something significant in this starming attack on such time-housed institutions as cocktail and smash. And, if possible, in the cheerful mood the Musty our genders, we may draw the curtain over the Pattle

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE, -The appointment of Hear, B. Stanton by Mr. Barney completes the number of Deputy Collectors. The different departments are under the following heads:

Summer.

Third Division (Warehouse Pareau and Public Stores)-Hamilton B uce. Furth Divi Lin (Entrance and Clearence of Versile) - George 10h Divi-ion (Warehouse and Consumption Entries, Adjust

ment of diends, and Regitation of Dutles)—M. Hedinam. Six h Division (Law Deputs)—Henry B. Samson. Eighti Division (Official Correspondance other than that Special Deputs) to F. Cilneb. At Laure (Laving charge of the general business of the Deputs matter thanks and special duties)—J. E. Stedwell and Henry

Calbenn.
The First Division, or Auditor's Department is usder the charge of Mr. S. G. Ogona. The Second Division is in charge of the Crahter; and the Seventh Division is directed by Mr. Evans, the chief liquidating clerk of the Consumption Department. The correspondence of the Auditor's and Narehouse Bureaus is conducted by the head of each, but this and

all other correspondence is under the immediate super-

vicion of the Collector. ARREST OF ANOTHER SECESSIONIST .- On Friday afterneon Officer Irving of the Twentieth Precines, a rested Richard S. Freetean, recently from Georgia, who was on his way to New-Humpshire on a meater of business. He had been observed making imputries about a machine for the cutting of choe-pegs. Knowin that the people of the South were in want of leather, and without proper fabricating material; so that they must resert to meccasine as seen as the pres ent crop of brogum shall have been consumed, the off-

cer regarded it his duty to arrest Mr. Freeman. Freeman had just learned that the article of which he was in quest was to be found in Keene, New-Hamp shire, and had made his acrongements for repairing thicker at once.

The prisoner was conducted to the Central Police Office, where he was examined by Sajerintenders Kennedy. He was in possession of a larger sum of money than is usually carried by Southern ton velors, and Mr. Keenedy gave this branck of the natter, as neual, his special attention. Although Freemen had ostensitiv come for one machine, he had the order to two, been orders for leather and other articles. He had also upon his person a letter of introduction, of

had also upon his perset a letter of introduction, or which the following is a copy:

Friend C. Q. Armeticko, Louisville:

The writes leaved to yardy Mr. Freeman, to a hour we be to hot short yet. If F. Is, the of our of tense who as on his way proposed by a charpet mathem. The difficulty is need that it is present to it is present as to be a persent as a persent and a persent and a persent persent in the whole community, set to five with the proposed may be perfectly a proposed by Mr. F. for any exposure or troubly set may be perfectly appreciated by the community and you also have presented by Mr. F. for any exposure or troubly set may be perfectly appreciated by Mr. S. Outer, respectfully, MARS & SWANSON.

This machine is a public necessity.

KARS & SWANSON.

Mr. Kennedy immediately gave notice of the sared to the Secretary of State, describing the character of the prisoner, and received immediate instructions from Mr. Seward to forward Freeman to Fort Lafayette He was accordingly conveyed thither yesterday more ing by Inspector Leonard.

CLEARANCE REPUSED .- A charance was yesterday refused the British schooner Alexander M. for Mate